Public Works Completed and Planned for the Island.

GOOD ROADS LAID OUT BETWEEN EACH TOWN AND PORT.

They Will Give All Parts of the Island Access to Markets, and So Lead to Prosperity-A Vast Work in Progress-Improvidence of Porto Rican Laborers and Planters-New Schoolhouses Every Cent Raised in Porto

Rice is Being Spent on the Island. The most important public work being carried on in the island of Porto Rico at the present time is road building. Road building may not be a stirring subject to read about, but when something is said of the conditions that existed on the island previous to the war it will interest SUN readers to know how the United States Government has been taking hold of things down there and working while the calamity howlers have been howling and those who talk, but are ignorant of the things that are going on, have been describing the "wrongs" of the downtrodden and the incapacity of this nation to govern a dependency.

When the American army landed in Porto Rico and took possession of the island it was discovered first of all that the means of communication between points on the island, with the exception of Ponce to San Juan, were practically nil. Here and there over the island there might be found a road two or three miles long that began nowhere and ended nowhere, and was not kept in repair. From Ponce to San Juan there was a Spanish military road which has been told about many times and is really a splendid example of road building. Ponce is on the southern side of the sland near the centre. San Juan is on the north side near the eastern end. The military road extended on from San Juan nearly to Fajardo, but was not in a good condition as regards that part beyond San Juan. From Ponce to San Juan the road was well kept and

From San Juan to Camuy, on the north side of the Island, there was a railroad. From Aguadilla to Mayaguez there was another, and from Yaruco to Ponce there was another These roads all ran along the coast. With the exception of the military road there was not a wagon road on the whole island worthy of the name. Small as the island is, the interior was almost as much cut off from the rest of the world as is the interior of China. All the products of the interior that reached the coast or that reached any market-for the only markets on the island were at coast points-had to be brought out by means of pack mules. Land in the interior was of little value for the reason that the products could not be got to any market economically. The owners of the land were poor. The laborers that worked for them could get just a living. That was practically all that the owners themselve could do. The very first thing that the United States Government did when it fell heir to Porto Rico was to ameliorate the condition of the people in the interior of the island and make it possible for them to prosper. To do that it was neces sary to establish means of communication everywhere and to enable them to get their oducts to the seacoast, where they could be taken by ships to markets.

THE SUN prints with this article a map that will make an interesting study for those persons who are interested in the future of the Porte Ricans and Porto Rico. It will perhaps oper the eyes of the calamity howlers and their vic-At a glance it will be seen that when the roads that are now actually in course of construction are completed almost every town in the island will have a road to the sea coast and as fine a road as was ever built from one end of the island to the other. It will be a better road This is spoken of as an additional road. It i really a series of short roads connecting roads already under way. If it were not for the inroads under way and the one contemplated might be completed by the end of the presen year. But even with this necessary stoppage of work every road will be finished within a year's time and once done it remains only for the people to cultivate the land to its fullest extent to prosper as the people along the fav-

The most important of the roads that are being built is that from Arecibo directly across the island to the city of Ponce, which is the largest city on the island. This road is fiftytwo miles long and it passes through the two most important towns in the coffee district-Utuado and Adjuntas. The richest coffee lands on the island are at the western end. While coffee has been the most important pro as much as sixth-tenths of the total product of the island, the Spaniards never built any roads through this rich district, with the result that up by the cost of getting it to market over mountain trails and along bridle paths. While the distance across the island is only fifty-two other side of the island the only way that he could transact it was by taking a steamboat and going around. There was no such thing as going across. He might have to go one two or three hundred miles out of his way to get to the place where his business was, and he be seen there was everything to discourage the union of interests and united work.

branch from Arecibo to Lares, from Utuado to Lares, and from Jayuya to Utuado. There will also be a main road connecting with it from Lares through San Sebastian and Moca and Mayaguez. From the southern end of this road there will be a road from Ponce through Guayanilla, Yauco, Sabana Grande San German and thence to Mayaguez. This single road with its branches, it will be seen gives to every town west of Arecibo and Ponce a road to the coast, and makes possible the transportation of the products of that part of the island to places from which the market can be easily reached by sea.

The next most important road is that from Humacao to Cagues, connecting Humacao, which is a port, with Cagues which is on the military road. This road will extend on to Comerio. Next in importance comes a road from Comerio north to Bayamon from which the port of San Juan can be reached. This road is about twelv miles long. Another important road is that from Morobis through Ciales to Manati, consecting there with the railroad. That is another twelve-mile road. Next in importance is a road from Corozal on the north side of the isiand to Toa Alta, thence to Bayamon and Toa Baja, about ten miles. Next on the south side of the Island a road is being built from Guayama to Arroya. Guayama is an important town and Arroya is a port. The existing road from road of the first class and at Cayey it connect with the old military road.

that when the roads are completed practically every inland town will have a road direct to the sea coast. The additional road mentioned will begin at Comerio, will go to Barranquitas, Barros, and will connect with the road from Utuado to Jayuaya, thus completing a road entire length of the island, crossing the old mili-

tary road and the new road from Arecibo to

once.
These great public works which are being constructed by the United States Government for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico were, until the first of May, when the civil government came in in charge of Capt. W. V. Judson of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. Capt Judson told THE SUN reporter that more money was being spent in Porto Rico this year in road building than any State in the United States ever spent in the same length of time. The roads that are being built, it may be said here are even better roads than the Spanish military road. The style of construction is known to road builders as the Massachusetts road and is said to be the finest in the world, whereas the Spanish road has tremendous grades. On the roads that are being built to enable Porto Ricans to get their products to market, the grade is limited to 7 per cent. The roads are all four inches higher in the centre than they are on the sides and along the side gutters are built so substantial that they will carry of the water without being damaged

FINE ROADS BUILT.

Over the many rivers which have to be crossed and, heretofore, had to be forded, some of them in the rainy season being little less than raging torrents, bridges of steel covered with cement are being built. The ordinary steel bridge wont do at all because of the climate. Rust eats the steel away. By covering the bridges with cement and keeping out the atmos

phere it is expected that they will last. To realize the vastness of the work that is being done on the island it is necessary to bear in mind the character of the climate and of the land there. In no other country that any of gage on his plantation became larger. Each the American engineers have seen is road

PLANTERS IMPROVIDENT, TOO

Right here it may be said that the improvidence of the people of Porto Rico is not alto-gether confined to the laboring people. The latter have for their excuse the fact that when they work ordinarily they get only enough to buy food to keep them from starving to death and if they can get that food without work, why should they work? But with the planters it is different. The greater proportion of the plantations on the island is mortgaged. Great numbers of them are mortgaged for much more than they are worth, and it came about in this way. The planters would work their plantations to the limit for four or five years until they had accumulated several thousand dollars. Then they would abandon them and go to Paris and stay there, living like princes until their money was all gone, when they'd pull out their return tickets to Porto Rico, go back to the island, go to a money lender and tell him that they had to have money to operate their plantations. The money lenders got great interest, for the planters needed the ney. The money lenders would advance it and take a mortgage.

The planter would spend the money again n cultivating his plantation. He would work hard until he had again accumulated several thousand dollars, and he would never think of paying off the mortgage but would take the steamer to Paris, where he would resume living like a prince until the money was all gone Then back he'd go to Porto Rico and go through the same formula again. Each time the morttime the money-lender charged a higher rate of

TAUCTED BY WAR DEPT.

building so extensive as in Porto Rico. The country is mountainous. Besides the regular ranges of mountains that run here and there, there are high hills everywhere which are othing more than lumps of dirt. Break their urface and the first heavy rain makes furrows down their sides. There is no regularity about these hills. The rainy season on the siand lasts several months and the downfalls of rain at times are tremendous. Looking over the weather reports that are kept by the United States Weather Bureau, records can be seen of rainfalls varying from ten to twenty-three inches in twenty-four hours Such rains are enough to wash away any but the very best roads. This makes road building more expensive than it is in the Alleghan Mountains. The Spanish military road cost 1,000,000 pesos, or about \$22,500 a mile. Some of the roads that this Government has built have cost \$25,000 a mile, but the majority of them are being built for \$10,000, the higher cost

coming in the mountain regions, of course. The work of road building has been carried on to a much greater extent than it would ordinarily have been carried on because of the hurricane. All of the roads that are in the process of building and the contemplate roads had been planned before the hurricane came, but it was not proposed to spend anyhing like the amount of money that has been spent in such a short time. The hurricane that swept over the island destroyed the industries that existed, destroyed the crops and be remembered by readers of THE SUN, Amer in Porto Rico after this hurricane was generous and was quick. But a few days passed whe a shipload of food was started from this country to relieve the suffering. This relief, of course, ould only be temporary and could only reach portion of the people.

The hurricane almost beggared the landwners and made it almost impossible for them o employ labor. What was absolutely essary was work, and the only work that the Government could provide was, of course, public work, and that meant work on the roads. So the whole great scheme of road building that was inaugurated wherever unemployed labor could be found as quickly as that labor was found. Every man who was willing to work

IMPROVIDENCE OF THE PROPLE This opportunity brought to light two of the distinct peculiarities or characteristics of the Porto Rican people; first, their improvidence, and second, their habit of not working or of refusing to work so long as they can get food without working. The Porto Ricans have two sayings that illustrate their improvidence. One is: "God never created a south without also creating food for it." The You will find it in Porto Rico." When the first argo of food was sent to Porto Rico on the Prairie and the ship arrived at San Juan, the aborers of San Juan, who are not so improvient as the laborers of the country districts. refused to unload her unless they received \$8 a day, gold, wages. Their former wages had been \$1 a day, silver. This Government would not stand such an imposition and the ship was unloaded by the insular police. When the cargo was all ashore and the distribution of ood was begun, first in the line were the very men who had refused to help unload the vessel There was actual distress among them and

When the Government offered work on the roads throughout the country the wages of the laborer had been 30 cents a day. The rate was increased to 50 cents a day. The men who took jobs would work for two days or three days, would earn \$1 or \$1.50 and would then quit, and nothing would induce them to work

gain until that \$1 or \$1.50 was spent. A still better illustration of this characteristic of the laborer there was told to the reporter in Ponce. The biggest and deepest river that a crossed by the military road is at Juan Diaz. Every time that the rainy season comes around his stream reaches a depth of from sixteen to twenty-five feet and it is impossible to ford it anywhere near the military road. A bridge that as quickly as it could be built. The contract for building the bridge was let. The steel work was obtained and the contractors wanted 300 laborers to work on the bridge While the wage of the laborer in that neighborhood was only 30 cents a day, the contractors offered \$1 gold because they needed the men right away and they wanted good men. In response to their offer there were some 3,000 applications for work. They selected their 300 men and at the end of the week paid them the money. The next week they had about fifty of the 300. They selected 250 more. The same thing happened the second week They kept on selecting men in the same way until their entire 3.000 applications had been need up and they were at their wits' end to get

"Why, you paid too much wages. If these people get \$1 in their pockets they will not work until the \$1 is gone and \$1 lasts a long time with their needs. Cut your wages and you'll get laborers who will stay." The contractors

laborers. They asked some people who were

Porto Ricans what the trouble was and these

interest, but the planter would repeat the operat'on just the same and never would try to pay off the mortgage.

There are coffee plantations on the 'sland where this thing has been going on for twentyfive years. During all this time coffee has been getting higher and higher, and the planters could have been rich over and over again. but the war found them deep in debt. A banker in San Juan said to THE SUN reporter, complaining bitterly about the suspension of mortgage foreclosures by the United States:

"Here 's an 'nstance of the 'mprovidence of the people and an 'llustration of why the foreclosure law should never have been suspended. A planter came to me after the hurricane and sa'd that he had to have \$10,000 to rebuild the chimney of his central mill. I told him that our house had made it a rule not to loan any money on plantations. He said that it was absolutely necessary for him to have the money for the reason that he couldn't work his mill without the chimney, and he explained that the mortgage on his property already amounted to nothing and that he would surely be able to pay t in the year's time that he asked. I said to him, 'I have the money, but I'm afraid if I lend it to you I will not get it back before next summer, when I will need it badly. If you will romise to pay me before next summer when I must have the money I will let you have it. He said that he would and I let him have the money, feeling at the time that I shouldn't do He was in to see me the other day. I

eted him pleasantly and asked him how his plantation was getting on. He answered crop this year?' I asked, and he said, 'Oh yes, I I'm going to have a good big crop, but I'm not going to pay off that mortgage.' Well, I looked at him. 'What,' I said, 'you're not going to pay of that mortgage? Why?' And he replied with the utmost coolness, 'Well, the Government and there's no reason why I should pay it off at this time. I came in here to-day to pay you the interest.' And no amount of argument that I could use could make him see that to my mind at least he was acting dishonestly.

"Now, that's just a case of improvidence That man will have the \$10,000 as soon as he markets his crop, if he hasn't got it already. He doesn't need it for anything on his plantation. Nine chances out of ten he will go to the Paris Exposition and blow it all in. He is not dishonest according to his ideas, but he doesn't have to pay and therefore he wont pay. He does not give a thought to the day of reckoning that must come, and when it does come the chances are nine out of ten that he wont have a ent to pay with.

These various stories illustrate striking hurricane and the general offer of work to everybody that followed it. Hence they are told here. To return again to the public works that are in the course of construction on the island or are already completed, the building of a normal school at Fajardo may be mentioned and of schoolhouses here and there in other parts of the island. Under the Spanish rule there was not a single schoolhouse owned by the Government. It is the purpose to have all schoolhouses owned by the Government and to have a schoolhouse in every town and if possible in every barrios on the

In the month of May the authorities who had charge of public education had an illustration of the improvidence of the people who work in the schools. Under the Spanish rule such schools as they had were conducted six days in the week, twelve months in the year. The school authorities decided that the American system was best and that teachers needed a rest in the summer. So without reducing their wages at all they decided that there should be school for ten months in the year only and they notified all the teachers long in advance that they would have a vacation for two months in the summer. At about the time that THE Sun reporter was on the island the educational authorities were overwhelmed with letters from teachers. The burden of these letters two months' vacation? All our money is gone and we can't get along." They had been paid in the ten months that they had worked under American rule as much as they had received in the twelve months that they had worked under Spanish rule and they had had ample warning that during the two summer months they would have their time to themselves yet they had spent every cent and had not saved enough to carry them over these two months that should have been months of funseeking for them. At the time that the reporter left the island the authorities had not

The work of schoolhouse building is going on in the island about as rapidly as is that of road building and to-day it may be said that while less money is being taken from the people in the way of taxes more money is being speni for public work on the island every six months than was spent in any two years of the Spanish rule. Every cent of taxes that is being raised in Porto Rico is being spent for the public im-

Remember This-When an advertiser has something of real value to dispose of, he first goes to TEE SUN'S advertising columns with it.—Ad-

DISPLAY IN THE DECORATIVE DE-PARTMENT OF THE EXPOSITION.

Petit Palais Beautiful Without and Within -Fine Show of Antiquities-The Exhibi-tion of Mr. Rodin's Sculpture-American Medal Winners-Seven in the First Class.

Paris, June 23.—The Petit Palais, on the new Avenue Nicholas II. facing the Grand Palais, has but one story and the galleries are therefore high as well as spacious. It is a well-planned building and is beautiful without and within. This building, for the present universal exposition, is entirely taken up with the Retrospective Exhibition of French Art which does not include the fine arts proper but consists of works of art in all departmen renerally referred to as decorative and industrial. The display is most complete and one of great value and interest.

Entering by the main portal we find ourselves in a large and lofty hall with long lateral galleries extending to the right and left. In the middle of the central hall is a mannequin orse and figure clad in splendid suits of armor. On the pedestal is a Latin inscription dedicated to Francis I., "father of the liberal arts," and the armor for the figure and the steed are preumably suits used by this famous monarch In each of the long galleries are similar horses and riders in full suits of armor, both of the finest class and in excellent condition. Along the walls are numerous lay figures, each clad in armor, all fine specimens, but they are not so numerous as to be placed close together and the general effect in these three great

galleries is one of fine simplicity and dignity. The double row of large rooms which occupy all the space in the Petit Palais, starting from each end of the front of the building and sur rounding the beautiful court in the middle contain a collection of marvels of craftsman ship of all descriptions and objects of art which are interesting in many cases both for historica as well as artistic reasons. These fine things have been porrowed from various State colections from the treasure closets of churche and from well-known amateurs, and one must conclude that France is very rich in such antiquities, for those that are shown in this collection have been gathered from some of the sources that might be available, but not by any means from all. Little has been taken apparently from the museums in Paris and private owners must be many, who, whether from lack of sympathy with the Government which fathers the Exposition, or from fear of risking their treasures and heirlooms in such a "popular" public exhibition, would have to contribute. But however this may be the exhibition is wonderfully rich and comprehensive. While the real money value of works of art

sometimes difficult to estimate it may be of interest to note the fact that the amount of insurance in force against theft and fire on the exhibits in the Grand and the Petit Palais exceeds \$40,000,000. And while I am speaking of money values I may authenticate here the story of the marble clock in the Petit Palais which belongs to the Count J. de Camondo. It is all in marble and stands about wenty to twenty-four inches high. It is by Falconet and represents "The Three Graces" by nude female figures holding a garland of lowers and grouped in a circle about a column apon which there is a vase. The hours are marked on the lid of the vase and this by revolving marks the time. It is a charming sition and it is excellent in execution. It is a unique plece. A wealthy amateur who coveted it wished to buy it from the Count de Camondo and finally offered him 1,500,000 rancs for it. The offer was refused. The Count de Camondo says that he will not sell t because he means to leave it at his death to the Louyre. Somebody has suggested that he be less narrow in his views, but none the less patriotic: that he accept the offer and give the money to the Louvre with which (nearly \$300,-000) a number of fine pictures and other things might be bought and added to the museum's collections. But this would be contrary to the

spirit and convictions of the collector Among the exhibits in the Petit Palais are tapestries, furniture, ancient stained glass, ecclesiastical vestments, embroideries, altar pieces, lecterns, mitres, croziers, candelabra, money and fac-similes, medals, seals, silver and gold goblets, cups and services, Marreilles falence, falences by Bernard Pallssy, Gallo-Roman, Merovingian and Carolingian glass from which it is easy to see whence the modern favrile glass is derived, but the shapes here are more beautiful), Gallo-Roman pottery, iron and brass work including locks, knockers and grills, wood carvings on coppers, buffets, screens, thrones and wardrobes, ivory picture carvings, wooden statues and statuettes, statuettes in iron and in gilded metal, clocks, mirrors, lasper vases, enamels, and frons, mantel sets, illuminated manuscripts and books, chandellers and lustres, carnets de bal, porcelains of Sevres, Chantilly and St. Cloud, watches,

The tapestries include specimens of all French makes. French schools one might almost say, Gobelins, Beauvais, &c., and are remarkably fine and beautiful picked pieces. They make a display worth seeing without counting the other things. Among the furniture pieces are the jewelry cabinet that was used by Queen Marie Autoinette, which is a large armoire with gold figures in relief, panels with miniature paintings and inlaid ornaments of mother of pearl, and a Louis XIV. set which is placed on a wonderful velvet carpet, the whole accompanied by a great gilded clock and portraits by Rigaud. A collection of XVIII. century watches is lent by Mr. Bernard Frank and the same amateur contributes a notable lot of carnets de bai which, on ground work of precious metals, ivory or pearl, are ornamented with miniatures and jewels. Beautiful fans of the XVIII. century are from the Rothschild, Ephrussi and Mannheim private collections and the Marquis de Thuisy lends his snuff and bonbon boxes many of which are of exquisite workmanship and have portrait or figure subject miniatures on the lids. Mr. Richebe's collection of medals is one of the most interesting exhibits and some of the finest specimens of Sèvres china are from the collections of Mr. Charles Roux and Baron N. Henri de Rothschild. One of the most curious clocks comes from the chateau of Rambouillet and formerly belonged to the Duchesse de Maine. It is in the form of a pipe organ and has a full orchestra of figures in Saxony china before it. It was made by Moisy of Paris and now belongs to Mr. Chappey. Some of the best of the pieces France. The Centennial Exhibition of French ings on the Esplanade des Invalide

his masterly bust of Victor Hugo and one or two other pieces, but at the Georges Petit Gallery in the Rue de Séze there was a special exhibition of a large number of his works. This included the group "Les Bourgeois de Calais." French sculpture Mr. Rodin shows a marble group, "The Kiss," and a plaster bust, and in ures; but, as in 1889, there is a special exhibinumber close to two hundred, This exhibi-tion is in the specially constructed Pavillon principal entrance gates of the great Exposibehind him a rather influential and very enthusiastic band of writers, artists and general backers, who miss no opportunities to spread the culte de Rodin, and there is money behind him evidently for special buildings are put up, multitudes of expensive casts made, installations and printing paid for and attendants provided for nothing. All the great sculptors

work by the sale of an illustrated catalogue filled with fulsome eulogy of the sculptor and "explanatory" notes under nearly every num I can recall no parallel for it except a catalogue of the same sort for an exhibition of pictures by Mr. G. F. Watts, the English artist, at the Metropolitan Museum about fifteen years ago, wherein the author of the book made omparisons with the works of Titian, somewhat to Mr. Watte's advantage. It would seem as if sculpture, if it be really great, might speak for itself to the multitude, as it has not hitherto spoken for itself in vain, but that is apparently not the position taken by Mr. Arsène Alexandre who writes the introduction to the catalogue and the notes. The introduction is a sincere and beautiful piece of writing, but it seems t me special pleading all through. The works are here to speak for themselves and admiration for all of them is quite out of the question.

Mr. Roger Miles is quoted by Mr. Alexandre where he writes of the Balzac when it was shown at the Salon of 1898 (at the Champ de Mars Salon presumably), and Mr. Miles says: "Some people find fault with him [Rodin] for an exe aution which they consider summary: it must be then that we are not sufficiently cultivated [pas assez murs] to understand his formulæ and the i tense abstraction of his genius."

Of course you can say this about the work of any artist to the public, but how about other sculptors and painters who know their art to the roots and are not impressed? One of the best and one of the most reasonable passages n Mr. Alexandre's introduction is this:

We love the art of Rodin because each of his works always brings us a profound surprise, a shock of emotion which renews for us the reasons for looking at work- of art Each figure, each new composition that is born under the fingers of Rodin is a product not only of imagination, but also of contem plation. It is directly drawn from nature but if it charms us and seems to us new it is because we have not thought of seeing, as Rodin has, this line, this form, this movement The great artists are great artists because they see more and see more quickly than others, and because they teach us to see more things han we saw before."

This is good and sound, but it applies to Mr. Sargent's painting, for instance, just as well as it does to some of Mr. Rodin's sculpture But the one is acclaimed and the other, Mr Alexandre regrets to say, is too often baloue or scoffed at. His work should not be scoffed at as a whole, for some of it is very fine. At the same time some of it is wrong in conception, ugly in execution, and altogether un satisfactory. Such a work, wrong in conception, and vigorous, but not thoughtful, in the right sense, in execution is the Balzac. Let us quote Mr. Miles again:

"When he set out to represent Balzac," he writes, and as it is published in the catalogue with Mr. Rodin's sanction it may therefore be considered approved by him, "Rodin understood that the human envelope must be effaced before the intellect [pensee], which is more than human. He therefore ficed' the body in the folds of an ample robe that the writer used to drape himself in, and brought all the power of his art to bear on the nead, and this head is extraordinary, admirable, monstrously (in the sense of monster

likel illuminated by genius." The head is monster-like, like the head of some great pagan idol, and there is nothing but the head. All the rest is a bulky, rough block, without beauty, without grandeur, with out ensemble from any point of view, front, side or back. Sculpture is an art dealing with form, not with intellectual ideas. Mr. Rodin's conception was outside of the legitimate field But if you admire the good work of Mr. Rodin and condemn the rest, his admirers will tell you that you will see the light in time. You are patronized, in other words. It is so easy to call a conservative an old fogy, but if the "art nouveau," represented by the painting of Mr. Carrière, and the vagaries in which Mr. Rodin indulges, were to overwhelm the conservative forces, art would indeed be in a pretty pickle. Happily there is no danger of such a catastrophe. In the Rodin catalogue are several preparatory letters writte by the painters Carrière, Jean Paul Lauren Claude Monet and Besnard. In the exhibition is a strong bust by Mr. Rodin of Mr. Laurens. Mr. Laurens

"What can I add to what I have alread said to you [to Mr. Alexandre, presumably]? You know my admiration for the great sculpto He is of the race of those who go ahead alone of those who are unceasingly attacked, but who are hindered by nothing. His cortege of marbles and bronzes will always suffice to defend him; he can count on that. Voila mon sentiment."

This is just what a strong painter whos work is healthy might be expected to write It is far more likely to carry conviction than such sentences as this one taken from the con tribution by Mr. Carrière: "The art of Rodi springs from the earth and returns to the earth like the giant boulders, rocks or dolmens which contribute to the effect of solltary places and know himself." You get off in a corner, shut out the world, think of the "Balzac," "Les Bourgeois de Calais," the "Monument to Victor Hugo" and the "Gate of Hell," try to exalt yourself to the point of appreciation and then de-liver yourself of-words. A little sunshine

of furniture are by Charles Cressent, who was the rude faults of Mr. Rodin when he heaps the ébeniste of Philippe d' Orleans, Regent of up his clay under his inspiration, but we want furniture (1801-1900) is in one of the large build- as well as force-just enough beauty, if you This year in the eleven years' exhibition of fore there was "advance talk" about it. He the Centennial Exhibition eight busts and fig- it is "unfinished" to-day. These are details,

Good coin of the Republic' is taken at the ticket office for the catalogue, but many works tion, but outside the grounds. Mr. Rodin has in the pavilion have no numbers attached. I cannot, therefore, mention some of the admirable marbles by their titles. There are, however, one or two portrait busts of women that are wonderfully beautiful in their simplicity and elegance of execution. There are several groups of two nude figures equally suave and equally amazing in the tender touch of the chisel and most remarkable in their expression of form and passionate movement. mous without the persistent advertising that There is no "No. 154" in the catalogue, "136-150"

cents a day and then they cut them to so cents. | FRENCII ART IN PARIS. | gests, and I cannot but criticise the lack of of studies; but a group of three nude female dignity shown at the present exhibition of his figures, marked 164, is one of the flue things. "Bust of a Man," 103, is full of life and character, "Femmes Damnées," 107, is one of the groups mentioned above, and "Victor Hugo," 86, a marble bust, similar, but not identical with the one owned by the city of Paris, is one of the most powerful and most convincing of Mr. Rodin's portrait works. The bust belonging to the city of Paris was exhibited in 1889 at the Universal Exposition and is still better

than the one shown here. Mr. Rodin's artistic temperament leads him to essay some subjects not generally undertaken by modern sculptors, and two of his finest small marble groups here are among them. One is "L'Emprise" described by Mr. Alexandre as "Petit groupe de deux figures debout et enlacées: la femme domine de presque tout le buste, et êtreint ferocement l'homme sur qui elle a fondue comme sur une proie, et qui ne resiste plus." The other is "Le Péché: groupe de deux figures, mettant en presence, comme le précédent, l'élément masculin et 'élément féminin, mais cette fois a l'état de utte acharnée se mélant à la passion. La ferume s'accroche avec fureur à l'homme qui resiste encore mais déjà s'abandonne, avec une sorte de désespoir. File s'agrippe à ses épaules, lui passe autour du torse une jambe nerveuse qui l'enserre comme une liane. The illustrations in the catalogue are full-

page half-tone reproductions of some of Mr. Rodin's principal works. Some are impressive and some are rather grotesque. The frontispiece is a photograph of Falguière's "Bust of Rodin." It is a clay ebauche showing a strong head very broadly modelled. On the cover of the catalogue is the reproduction of a drawing or a painting, by Mr. Carrière showing Mr Rodin holding up one of his small nude female figures. It is a ourlous production, and perhaps the half-tone does not do justice to the original, but it is on the cover and so must have been approved. Mr. Rodin is said to hold this picture of himself in high estimation. In one of the alcoves in his pavilion is a collection of his own drawings in water color. They are "movements" of figures vaguely indicated and are quite without charm or distinction. Well enough as the essays of an artist searching enough as sketches if they help him in his work, they add nothing to the show; but every scrap of his production seems to have been gathered together and there are plaster casts of the most primary sort of efforts all set out with the care usually only bestowed on mature achieve

The International Jury of Awards is still a work visiting the different galleries and voting recompenses. T' cold, or first-class, medals have been awarded, and the United States gets seven, which is a larger number than any other country receives except France. Germany Great Britain and Italy come next after us. Our gold medals are awarded as follows: Edwin A. Abbey (England), who exhibits "Hamlet and three drawings; John W. Alexander (Paris) "The Mother," "Autumn" and "Portrait of Rodin"; Cecilia Beaux, A. N. A. (Philadelphia) "Mother and Daughter," "Mother and Son" and "Portrait of Miss Fisher"; George De Forrest Brush, A. N. A. (New York), "Mother and Child," "Mother and Son" and "The Artist" William M. Chase, N. A. (New York), "Woman With a White Shawl," "Landscape" and "The Big Brass Bowl"; Winslow Homer, N. A. (Scarboro, Me.), "The Fox Chase," "Maine Coast," The Lookout, All's Well," and "Summer Night, and Abbott H. Thayer, A. N. A. (New York) Virgin Enthroned," "Brother and Sister" and Young Woman. This is a pretty clean sweep for the painters residing in the United States, and is more than was expected. The list leave out Mr. Jules Stewart, for instance, who is one of the Franco-Americans who makes a strong exhibition, and other painters whose relations with the French artists on the jury might have been thought to give them a better chance than some of the men at home whose work has been hitherto unknown in Paris. In 1889 the United States received four gold medals, and all of them were awarded to painters residing

on this side of the Atlantic. WILLIAM A. COFFIN.

COREA'S ANTI-FOREIGN SPIRIT. American Missionaries Accused of Meddling in Politics - Japanese Ill Will

rouble may spread to Corea, the people of Choel-la, Chhung-chhoeng, Kyoeng-sang and other provinces having jointly memorialized the Corean court in favor of suppressing the Christian religion in the Peninsula, and a powerful anti-Christian association, backed up-as in China-by some influential men at court, having been formed with the same object The Corean Emperor has been very much alarmed at these symptoms and has already taken measures to prevent the spread of the frontler, in order to prevent any emissaries of the Boxers entering the country, causing several of the ringleaders of the movement in Corea to be arrested, and asking the foreign Ministers for their opinion on the matter. The latter step was rather an unusual one, and what made it still more unusual was the fact that the members of the diplomatic body had been informed of the proposed meeting only on the morning of the day in which it took place. Each of them duly warned the Emperor, of

Buor and the 'Cate of Hell,' Try to exalt yourself of the pion of a spreedation and then deal liver yourself of—words. A little sunshine all the point of appreciation and then deal liver yourself of—words. A little sunshine and then deal liver yourself of—words. A little sunshine and then deal liver yourself of—words. A little sunshine and the property of the sunshine and the property of the sunshine and the world about you, which absorbs new in inventions but is always composed of the same elements of love, friendship, indifference and a hate, and virtually chances not, is a far more wholesome condition and far more likely to help your art to be true, sound and fine. Remember, too, the other apositios and reventions arises. Courbet is now quite calmly discussed. He is ranked as an unequal but able painter. What he did that is good is acknowledged to be good. What he did that is bad or eccentric is so classed by general consent. He is now one in a procession of many, not a commander nor a guide. It is the same haphazard group of old men in tattered garments who stand as people do on a street corner. There is no composition, as such, in sculpture, no effect, no mass, no great lines of harmony, no more unity from one point of view than from another. The Monument to Victor Hugo' is in no sense monumental. The composition would lend itself better to a pictorial rendering. It has the rude faults of Mr. Rodin's more and the proposition would lend the substantial force, or else it must stay out of art and he something else. The Gate of Hell' is schoos as before. Mr. Alexandre gives dates for the former, and ver the group was shown with all the figures in 1803, and of re-served iyears before there was "advance talk' about it. He should know, but he gives 1888 for the former, and ver the group was shown with all the figures in 1803, and of re-served lyears before there was "advance talk' about it. He should know, but he gives 1888 for the former, and ver the group was shown with all the figures in 1803, and of re-served The Times, the only English daily in the country which is owned and edited by a Japanese, approaches the same subject in an almost menacing manner. "A few years ago," it saws, the Government at Washington decined it advisable to instruct its Minister at Social to address a remarkably vigorous and outspoken warning to the American missionaries with the object of preventing them from intermeddling with Corean politics." It goes on to say that, in spite of all, they are meddling, and hints that they had better stop.

The Americans in Corea are in for a special dose of ill-will and that largely on account of the independent and upright conduct of Mr. Sands, the American gentleman who is at present acting as adviser to the Corean Government. He lately incurred much hatred on the part of both the Japanese and Russians because he very honestly and frankly informed his employers that neither Russia nor Japan was a friend of Corea for the simple reason that both wished to devour her.

OF SCOPE IT HAS SPREAD TO ALL PARTS OF THE LAND-IS STILL ADVANCING. How the Forest Primeval Has Been Conquered

and Rank Meadows Changed to Fair Turf
-The Fancy Now Is for Natural Links Summer Hotels and the Ancient Game. Two years ago THE SUN showed how golf was advancing in popularity with long strides that suggested the magic seven-league boots of Jack the Giant Killer of the fairy tales, and long before that it was predicted that the old Scotch game would attain a vast following throughout our country. It is now almost as widespread as the turf it is played on, and there are no signs to indicate a falling off in the interest. In the recent amateur championship at Garden City sixty different club were represented, situated in fourteen States, yet Illinois and Wisconsin were the only Western States to be represented. The best comparison to show the spread of the game is that on its organization on Dec. 22. 1894, there were but nve clubs in the United States Golf Association, while there are now twenty-five associate and 225 allied clubs on the roll. Including the leagues of the New York and Philadelphia clubs, there are now in existence about twenty State or other branch leagues subordinate to the U. S. G. A., and that in many instances a golf club is content to remain only a member of its local organization is shown by the record "Newman's Official Golf Guide" for 1900 which gives a list of nearly 900 regularly organized clubs. New York heads the list with 15%. The same authority estimates that there are at least 200,000 golfers in the United States.

It is idle to estimate the amount of money invested in the golf grounds of the country. for the clubhouses alone represent a vast sum. A fortune is expended yearly by the players in the equipment for the game. That Vardon has been booked for practically a year of exhibitions on links in all parts of the country. on a basis said to be \$250 for each match, is an indication of the financial strength of the game. Each club of consequence, too, has resident professional, a greenkeeper and staff of caddie boys, who receive good wages, aside from the regular clubhouse servants. But these are only items in the maintenance of a golf club. The one great charge, the expense on which no curtailment may be made is the "up-keep" of the links.

of a golf club. The one great charge, the expense on which no curtailment may be made, is the "up-keep" of the links.

No matter how well turf is adapted by nature for a links, there must be a constant outlay to keep it in the best possible condition. The greater the play over a course the faster is it worn out. In many parts of the country, too, turf does not thrive when kept closely rolled and clipped, while drought and the invasion of crab-grass and other weeds have also to be fought against. In many parts of the South it has been found impossible to have turf putting greens, level squares of sand or clay having to be used instead. On some Southern links, too, the grass off the line of play forms an impenetrable lungle of four of five feet in height, a rank growth which compels constant labor to keep the fair green in shape. On many Northern links the rapid midsummer growth is a constant menace to the fair green, while clover is as costly a trouble to the turf of the putting greens. Droughts at the chief links are guarded against by plping water to all the greens. The first cost of a links is not as great as it used to be, for now care is taken in obtaining a proper stretch of land. In the old days it was an ordinary matter for a club to proceed to lay out a course in the almost primeval forest. Fortunes were expended in felling trees, blasting out rocks and levelling off the ground, not to mention the subsequent expense of inducing a growth of good turf. A dozen clubs might be named that have expended from \$20,000 to \$40,000 in work of this sort. The result has usually been to form only a passable links, while within a mile of two a fine stretch of land might have been obtained for little money.

This task of improving the wooded land is now shunned by the promoters of links. It is recognized that the ideal golfing ground corresponds with the definition of the word links in the Soutish vocabulary: "A stretch of seasoner covered by a tenacious turf. Failing this arolling pasture or park land is pronounced th

to boxed squares of dirt. It is recognized by all, however, that a fair stroke must never be penalized, and, where this would be done by a natural hazard, there is no hesitation in fill ing it up and an artificial hazard put in at the proper point on the line of play.

The so-called "sporty" links of five years ago, with hazards ranging from chicken coops to ravines, is now a "back number" and avoided by all who play a good game.

This common-sense view of the question has simplified the latest development of golf, its prominence as an attraction at the summer resorts. At first the hotel keepers went in for the impossible in golf, the precipitous hazards, hith cop bunkers, deep ravines and ocean -like water hazards, but now all is changed. The golfing public on its travels, has dropped words of wisdom, a better class of golf links constructors has come to the front and, above all, the hotel folk have learned to play the game. It is now understood that a well-planned and well-kept-up six or nine-hole course is a greater attraction than a poor eighteen-hole course.

Now, the first consideration is to pick out land naturally adapted to the game, the next to have the best links that can be laid out on it to meet the requirements of a good golfer. What will please the experts may be relied on to please the beginners, but the rule does not work both ways. Another bit of knowledge gained is that the course cannot be made perfect without work on it during the dull season. At first the seaside resorts had somewhat the better of the situation, but this year there are as many good links inland as on the sands. At some of the resorts, both summer and winter, the links have the support of a club that is an allied member of the suration of the rearrange of one grand links by all the hotels of a certain section or by the village authorities. There are already a number of links kept up by this method if Great Br. tain. The idea is to provide a course that will be a pronounced attraction to a neighborhood. One way to ascertain winter resorts, which, wherever situated, Low proclaim that golf is an attraction.

Pike County Talking of Exterminating Them in the Interest of Visitors.

From the Philadelphia Record. STROUDSBURG, Pa., July 21. Few spots in Pennsylvania offer so much that is inviting as Pike county. It appeals to the summer guest on account of its high altitude and picturesque surroundings, and many beautiful summer homes have been erected here. The greatest enemy to the interest of the "one green spot," as Pike is familiarly called, is the rattlesnake, and a rather novel plan has been proposed to rid the county of these reptiles. W. Gordon Parker is the originator of the scheme, and he is supposed to have other influential men back of him.

Parker is the originator of the scheme, and he is supposed to have other influential men back of him.

A plan is to raise enough money, either by popular subscription among the summer residents or by interesting a f. w capitalists, to offer a bounty of 25 cents or more for each frees banke skin. This would make the rattlesnake business a thriving one, and it is thought that in a short time, a few years at the longest, the reptiles could be stamped out. The snakes are this year believed to be unusually numerous, and only recently in Shohola township three men narrowly escaped from them with their lives.

The presence of these reptiles keeps hundreds of people out of the county each year. Patrick Ford of the Irish World, who spent several summers at Bradner Woods with his family, promptly ended his visit after seeing a snake that had been killed in the hay field. Mr. Gordon has made his plan known through the medium of an appeal to the regular visitors and property owners of the district, in which he urges the action outlined above. He says also: "Close friends have declined to visit me here because of the presence of rattlesnakes. During my trip last month from Lackawaxen to Pond Eddy I found that the reptiles were pretty evenly distributed, and infer it is about the same throughout the county. For the good of the community these horrid reptiles should be tamped out. It is not at all impossible.

If Mr. Gordon's plan shall be adopted the resulting onslaught will be conducted in the most systematic manner. Gangs of men will be sent to the known snake dens each spring and fall, when the reptiles are least active, and all of them that can be found will be killed. This will be repeated so long as it shall be necessary to the work of extermination, or at least until the rattlers shall be so diminished in numbers that the district will be ze normally safe for the plan, however, has not proceeded further than the suggestion and appeal of Mr. Gordon. It must receive popular indorsement and support before it can become o